

may consume. I rise in support of H.R. 4682, the Unmanned Aerial Security Act.

Mr. Speaker, to help carry out many of its many missions, the Department of Homeland Security has increasingly come to rely on drones.

For instance, DHS utilizes drones to get “eyes in the sky” to make timely assessments about the extent of damage caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, and other natural disasters in instances in where FEMA cannot easily deploy personnel to affected areas by ground.

In remote parts of the land border, DHS uses this technology to detect and prevent illicit drug activities. With so many unmanned aerial systems in the marketplace today developed in nations that are considered foreign adversaries, there are legitimate security concerns about the integrity of data they collect.

In fact, recent reports suggest that Chinese-manufactured drones might be compromised and used to send sensitive information to the Chinese Government. In response to security concerns, the Departments of Interior and Defense have taken steps to limit their use of foreign-made drones.

H.R. 4682, the Unmanned Aerial Security Act, would direct the Department of Homeland Security to take similar protective measures. It would prohibit DHS from purchasing or using drone systems manufactured in a foreign country that is deemed to be an adversary by either the intelligence community's Annual Threat Assessment or the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Importantly, H.R. 4682 does allow the DHS Secretary to waive the prohibition, case by case, in certain circumstances, such as for counter-drone research, testing, development, training, or for certain intelligence operations.

H.R. 4682 has bipartisan support and was reported out of committee by voice vote.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4682, the Unmanned Aerial Security Act.

It is imperative that the Department of Homeland Security be able to protect the Nation against all threats. This defense includes ensuring that the unmanned aircraft systems, commonly known as drones, that DHS uses and buys, are not made in foreign countries that do not align with our interests; countries such as China.

DHS requires the dominant, air domain capabilities that drones provide to accomplish many of its land and maritime missions. We know that DHS uses drones for surveilling our southwest border. Utilizing drones is a cost-efficient way to protect large areas of the homeland.

However, many of the commercial drones used in the United States are

manufactured in China, which dominates the United States market. Of the top 10 drone manufacturers that supply the United States market, a single Chinese manufacturer towers over all the others with nearly 77 percent of the market share.

DHS has issued warnings in recent years about Chinese-made drones, specifically citing concerns that they may be sending sensitive data to their manufacturers in China, where it can be accessed by the Chinese Government.

Our colleagues in the Senate share our concern. In fact, Senator RICK SCOTT has introduced similar legislation to ban the purchase and use of these drones across the Federal Government, not just at DHS.

Given the role that drones have in protecting homeland security, it is more important than ever to require DHS to assess its drone fleets. This bill would require DHS to provide a threat assessment report to Congress on whether the agency has analyzed the threat of its drone from adversarial nations; the number of these drones that the Department is currently operating; and the extent to which the information gathered by these drones may be a threat to the homeland or economic security of the United States.

Second, the bill would prohibit DHS from buying or using drones made in adversarial nations going forward.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my friend and colleague, Ranking Member KATKO, for being an original cosponsor of this bipartisan legislation. Along with Members on the other side of the aisle, this is truly a bipartisan piece of legislation.

With China looming as a growing threat on the horizon, maintaining our homeland security is of the utmost importance, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Mississippi closes. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I urge all Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) for introducing this bill that seeks to ensure the integrity and security of the drone systems that the Department of Homeland Security operates.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4682, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4682, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS CONTRACT REPORTING ACT OF 2021

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4363) to establish a daily public reporting requirement for covered contract awards of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4363

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “DHS Contract Reporting Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. DAILY PUBLIC REPORT OF COVERED CONTRACT AWARDS.

(a) DAILY REPORT.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall post, maintain, and update in accordance with paragraph (2), on a publicly available website of the Department, a daily report of all covered contract awards. Each reported covered contract award shall include information relating to—

- (A) the contract number, modification number, or delivery order number;
- (B) the contract type;
- (C) the amount obligated for such award;
- (D) the total contract value for such award, including all options;
- (E) the description of the purpose for such award;
- (F) the number of proposals or bids received;
- (G) the name and address of the vendor, and whether such vendor is considered a small business;

(H) the period and each place of performance for such award;

(I) whether such award is multiyear;

(J) whether such award requires a small business subcontracting plan; and

(K) the contracting office and the point of contact for such office.

(2) *UPDATE.*—Updates referred to in paragraph (1) shall occur not later than two business days after the date on which the covered contract is authorized or modified.

(3) *SUBSCRIBING TO ALERTS.*—The website referred to in paragraph (1) shall provide the option to subscribe to an automatic notification of the publication of each report required under such paragraph.

(4) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section.

(b) *UNDEFINITIZED CONTRACT ACTION OR DEFINITIZED AMOUNT.*—If a covered contract award reported pursuant to subsection (a) includes an undefinitized contract action, the Secretary shall—

(1) report the estimated total contract value for such award and the amount obligated upon award; and

(2) once such award is definitized, update the total contract value and amount obligated.

(c) *EXEMPTION.*—Each report required under subsection (a) shall not include covered contract awards relating to classified products, programs, or services.

(d) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

(1) *COVERED CONTRACT AWARD.*—The term “covered contract award”—

(A) means a contract action of the Department with the total authorized dollar amount of \$4,000,000 or greater, including unexercised options; and

(B) includes—

- (i) contract awards governed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation;
- (ii) modifications to a contract award that increase the total value, expand the scope of work, or extend the period of performance;
- (iii) orders placed on a multiple award or multiple-agency contract that includes delivery or quantity terms that are indefinite;
- (iv) other transaction authority agreements;

and

(v) contract awards made with other than full and open competition.

(2) DEFINITIZED AMOUNT.—The term “definitized amount” means the final amount of a covered contract award after agreement between the Department and the contractor at issue.

(3) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(5) SMALL BUSINESS.—The term “small business” means an entity that qualifies as a small business concern, as such term is described under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

(6) TOTAL CONTRACT VALUE.—The term “total contract value” means the total amount of funds expected to be provided to the contractor at issue under the terms of the contract through the full period of performance.

(7) UNDEFINITIZED CONTRACT ACTION.—The term “undefinitized contract action” means any contract action for which the contract terms, specifications, or price is not established prior to the start of the performance of a covered contract award.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4363, the DHS Contract Reporting Act of the 2021. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Homeland Security spends billions of dollars each year to acquire goods and services needed to carry out its missions.

It purchases everything from disaster relief supplies to passenger screening equipment to software designed to protect Federal Government networks from cyber threats.

The Department's Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office have consistently identified challenges with respect to DHS contract management efforts.

For instance, the DHS Inspector General has identified instances where FEMA awarded contracts to inexperienced vendors that were unable to deliver critical supplies in response to major disasters.

In June 2020, GAO determined that U.S. Customs and Border Protection

had misspent funding that Congress specifically appropriated for migrant medical care and related supplies.

H.R. 4363 seeks to improve visibility in DHS' contract awards by requiring daily reporting of contract awards on the Department's public website. The reports are to include key information about the award, such as the purpose of the contract and where work is expected to be performed.

The reports are also to include information about the award recipient, such as the name of the company and whether it is considered a small business.

H.R. 4363 has bipartisan support and was reported out of committee by voice vote. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4363, the DHS Contract Reporting Act of 2021.

The Department of Homeland Security, along with its component agencies, is appropriated billions of dollars every year to carry out its mission. This legislation, authorized by my colleague, Representative HARSHBARGER, will bring long overdue transparency to the money DHS spends when contracting services from the private sector.

I commend Representative HARSHBARGER for her legislation to battle waste, fraud, and abuse, and to ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent efficiently and transparently.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 4363, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Mississippi closes. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER).

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4363, the DHS Contract Reporting Act of 2021.

Improving transparency and accountability is an essential way for the America people to gain and have confidence in their government and the Department of Homeland Security.

Currently, there is no clear line of sight into DHS' purchasing decisions. Even though DHS is required to report some contract awards to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, it is not required to report them to other committees with oversight responsibilities such as ours, the House Committee on Homeland Security.

And most importantly, if the American people want to know where their tax dollars are going, that information is almost impossible to find.

Today, if someone wanted to find a DHS contract award, they would have to know how to use and navigate the cumbersome Federal data systems, and even then they may not be successful if

they don't already know some key details about the contract.

Furthermore, DHS acquisition management is still on the Government Accountability Office's high-risk list. GAO reports that although DHS has taken steps to strengthen its acquisition requirements development process, DHS continues to face challenges in effectively executing its acquisition portfolio, with many programs not meeting the cost and schedule goals they establish.

I want to change this. The bill I am putting forward today will increase the transparency into these contracts. The DHS Contract Reporting Act of 2021 requires DHS to have a public facing website where it will report all contract awards over \$4 million.

To illustrate the current opaqueness of our oversight, I want to ask: Does anybody here know whether all the DHS contracts that should have been awarded competitively actually were? I don't know the answer. But I do know that competition and contract awards helps to lower the cost of services and technologies the Department buys, and to get the best return on investment for the American taxpayer.

To get at this type of information and to have more insight into DHS' awards more generally, this bill also requires DHS to include key aspects of each contract award it reports, such as the total amount it plans to spend; what the contract is for; what type of agreement it is; and whether the government competed the contract award.

According to the government's top 100 contractors report for 2020, DHS alone awarded over \$12 billion to its top 100 contractors. And this is an increase in spending of \$1 billion from just the previous year.

□ 1645

This includes everything from drones and IT systems to medical services at the border. With these significant levels of increased spending, it is crucial that Congress have better oversight of DHS contracts.

If this requirement would have been in place last year, the American people and Congress would have had that insight into nearly 1,000 contracts DHS awarded in 2020. We need to put this requirement in place now so that Congress can ensure better stewardship of taxpayer dollars next year.

With increased Federal spending across the board, it is more important than ever that this committee does its job to ensure DHS is being a good steward of taxpayer dollars. More accountability will make the Department a better business partner and a better provider of services to the public, and that is why I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I would like to thank Ranking Member KATKO and Representatives LURIA and SLOTKIN for reaching across the aisle and cosponsoring this bill with me.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, DHS obligated the \$20 billion on goods and services in fiscal year 2020, making it the fourth highest spending civilian agency in the Federal Government.

Congress has a responsibility to ensure that the Department's funds are well spent. Enactment of H.R. 4363 would provide greater transparency into the Department's contract awards and enable better oversight of DHS's spending.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4363, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4363, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER SALARY HOME RULE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1204) to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to permit the District of Columbia to establish the rate of pay of the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 259, nays 170, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 308]

YEAS—259

Adams	Brown	Clyburn
Aguilar	Brownley	Cohen
Allred	Bucshon	Cole
Amodi	Bush	Comer
Auchincloss	Bustos	Connolly
Axne	Butterfield	Cooper
Barragán	Calvert	Correa
Bass	Carbajal	Costa
Beatty	Cárdenas	Courtney
Bentz	Carson	Craig
Bera	Carter (LA)	Crist
Beyer	Cartwright	Crow
Bishop (GA)	Case	Cuellar
Blumenauer	Casten	Davidson (KS)
Blunt Rochester	Castor (FL)	Davis, Danny K.
Bonamici	Castro (TX)	Davis, Rodney
Bost	Chu	Dean
Bourdeaux	Cicilline	DeFazio
Bowman	Clark (MA)	DeGette
Boyle, Brendan	Clarke (NY)	DeLauro
F.	Cleaver	DelBene

Delgado	Lamb	Quigley	Kelly (MS)	Newhouse	Smith (NJ)
Demings	Lamborn	Raskin	Kelly (PA)	Norman	Smucker
DeSaulnier	Langevin	Reed	Kostoff	Nunes	Spartz
Deutch	Larsen (WA)	Rice (NY)	LaHood	Obornolte	Steel
Diaz-Balart	Larsen (CT)	Rogers (AL)	LaMalfa	Owens	Steil
Dingell	Lawrence	Ross	Latta	Palazzo	Steube
Doggett	Lawson (FL)	Roybal-Allard	LaTurner	Pence	Stewart
Doyle, Michael	Lee (CA)	Ruiz	Letlow	Perry	Taylor
F.	Lee (NV)	Ruppersberger	Long	Pfluger	Tenney
Escobar	Leger Fernandez	Rush	Loudermilk	Posey	Tiffany
Eshoo	Levin (CA)	Ryan	Mace	Reschenthaler	Timmons
Españalat	Levin (MI)	Sánchez	Malliotakis	Rice (SC)	Turner
Evans	Lieu	Sarbanes	Mann	Rodgers (WA)	Valadao
Fitzpatrick	Lofgren	Scanlon	Massie	Rogers (KY)	Van DREW
Fletcher	Lowenthal	Schakowsky	Mast	Rose	Van Duyn
Foster	Lucas	Schiff	McCaul	Rosendale	Wagner
Fox	Luetkemeyer	Schneider	McClain	Rouzer	Walberg
Frankel, Lois	Luria	Schrader	McClintock	Roy	Walorski
Gallego	Lynch	Schrier	Meuser	Rutherford	Waltz
Garamendi	Malinowski	Scott (VA)	Miller (IL)	Salazar	Weber (TX)
Garcia (IL)	Maloney,	Scott, David	Miller (WV)	Scalise	Webster (FL)
Garcia (TX)	Carolyn B.	Sewell	Miller-Meeks	Schweikert	Wenstrup
Gibbs	Maloney, Sean	Sherman	Moolenaar	Scott, Austin	Westerman
Golden	Manning	Sherrill	Mooney	Sessions	Williams (TX)
Gomez	Matsui	Sires	Moore (AL)	Simpson	Wilson (SC)
Gonzalez (OH)	McBath	Slotkin	Moore (UT)	Smith (MO)	Wittman
Gonzalez,	McCarthy	Smith (WA)	Mullin	Smith (NE)	Zeldin
Vicente	McCollum	Soto			
Gottheimer	McEachin	Spanberger			
Granger	McGovern	Speier			
Green, Al (TX)	McHenry	Stansbury			
Grijalva	McKinley	Stanton			
Harder (CA)	McNerney	Staubert			
Hayes	Meeks	Stefanik			
Higgins (NY)	Meijer	Stevens			
Himes	Meng	Strickland			
Horsford	Mfume	Suozzi			
Houlahan	Moore (WI)	Swalwell			
Hoyer	Morelle	Takano			
Huffman	Moulton	Thompson (CA)			
Huizenga	Mrvan	Thompson (MS)			
Issa	Murphy (FL)	Thompson (PA)			
Jackson Lee	Murphy (NC)	Titus			
Jacobs (CA)	Nadler	Tlaib			
Jacobs (NY)	Napolitano	Tonko			
Jayapal	Neal	Torres (CA)			
Jeffries	Neguse	Torres (NY)			
Johnson (GA)	Nehls	Trahan			
Johnson (OH)	Newman	Trone			
Johnson (TX)	Norcross	Underwood			
Jones	O'Halleran	Upton			
Joyce (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez	Vargas			
Kahele	Omar	Veasey			
Kaptur	Pallone	Vela			
Katko	Palmer	Velázquez			
Keating	Panetta	Wasserman			
Kelly (IL)	Pappas	Schultz			
Khanna	Pascarell	Waters			
Kildee	Payne	Watson Coleman			
Kilmer	Perlmutter	Welch			
Kim (CA)	Peters	Wexton			
Kim (NJ)	Phillips	Wild			
Kind	Pingree	Williams (GA)			
Kinzing	Pocan	Wilson (FL)			
Kirkpatrick	Porter	Womack			
Krishnamoorthi	Pressley	Yarmuth			
Kuster	Price (NC)	Young			

NAYS—170

Aderholt	Cline	Gonzales, Tony
Allen	Cloud	Good (VA)
Armstrong	Clyde	Gooden (TX)
Arrington	Crawford	Gosar
Babin	Crenshaw	Graves (LA)
Bacon	Curtis	Graves (MO)
Baird	Davidson	Green (TN)
Balderson	DesJarlais	Greene (GA)
Banks	Donalds	Griffith
Barr	Duncan	Grothman
Bergman	Dunn	Guest
Bice (OK)	Ellzey	Guthrie
Biggs	Emmer	Hagedorn
Bilirakis	Estes	Harris
Bishop (NC)	Fallon	Harshbarger
Boebert	Feenstra	Hern
Brady	Ferguson	Herrell
Brooks	Fischbach	Herrera Beutler
Buchanan	Fitzgerald	Hice (GA)
Buck	Fleischmann	Higgins (LA)
Budd	Fortenberry	Hill
Burchett	Franklin, C.	Hinson
Burgess	Scott	Hollingsworth
Cammack	Fulcher	Hudson
Carl	Gaetz	Jackson
Carter (GA)	Gallagher	Johnson (LA)
Carter (TX)	Garbarino	Johnson (SD)
Cawthorn	Garcia (CA)	Jordan
Chabot	Gimenez	Joyce (PA)
Cheney	Gohmert	Keller

Kelly (MS)	Newhouse	Smith (NJ)
Kelly (PA)	Norman	Smucker
Kostoff	Nunes	Spartz
LaHood	Obornolte	Steel
LaMalfa	Owens	Steil
Latta	Palazzo	Steube
LaTurner	Pence	Stewart
Letlow	Perry	Taylor
Long	Pfluger	Tenney
Loudermilk	Posey	Tiffany
Mace	Reschenthaler	Timmons
Malliotakis	Rice (SC)	Turner
Mann	Rodgers (WA)	Valadao
Massie	Rogers (KY)	Van DREW
Mast	Rose	Van Duyn
McCaul	Rosendale	Wagner
McClain	Rouzer	Walberg
McClintock	Roy	Walorski
Meuser	Rutherford	Waltz
Miller (IL)	Salazar	Weber (TX)
Miller (WV)	Scalise	Webster (FL)
Miller-Meeks	Schweikert	Wenstrup
Moolenaar	Scott, Austin	Westerman
Mooney	Sessions	Williams (TX)
Moore (AL)	Simpson	Wilson (SC)
Moore (UT)	Smith (MO)	Wittman
Mullin	Smith (NE)	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—2

Hartzler

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Mr. HERN, Mses. MACE, HERRERA BEUTLER, Messrs. GUTHRIE, PFLUGER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Messrs. NUNES, GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. SMUCKER, Mrs. STEEL, Messrs. BALDERSON, KELLY of Mississippi, BERGMAN, BUCHANAN, BAIRD, WITTMAN, GARCIA of California, TURNER, FLEISCHMANN, ELLZEY, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Messrs. WALBERG, SIMPSON, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Messrs. GUEST, MOOLENAAR, ROGERS of Kentucky, OBERNOLTE, BRADY, BACON, SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SALAZAR, Messrs. CRAWFORD, GONZALES of Texas, STEWART, SMITH of Missouri, JOHNSON of South Dakota, VALADAO, MCCAUL, GIMENEZ, WENSTRUP, LAHOOD, SCHWEIKERT, WESTERMAN, CHABOT, and ARMSTRONG changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. CORREA changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Armstrong	Kirkpatrick	Reschenthaler
(Timmons)	(Stanton)	(Meuser)
Babin	Lawson (FL)	Rush
(Arrington)	(Evans)	(Underwood)
Barragán	McCaul (Salazar)	Ryan (Kildee)
(Gallego)	McEachin	Sires (Pallone)
Beyer (Connolly)	(Wexton)	Stefanik
Butterfield	Meng (Jeffries)	(Smucker)
(Kildee)	Napolitano	Steube
Fulcher (Johnson)	(Correa)	(Franklin, C.
(OH)	Payne (Pallone)	Scott)
Grijalva (Garcia)	Reed (Rice (SC))	Wilson (FL)
(IL))		(Hayes)

PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR AMERICANS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to commit on the bill (S. 1301) to provide for the publication by the Secretary of Health and Human Services